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Some of the misstatements which occur may have been due to the need of brevity, as in the account of the Peasants' Crusade (p. 69). Here the different bands are confused, and what is true for some is stated as true for all, or else supplied to the wrong bands. The author does not quote Theodor Wolff, *Die Bauernkreuzzüge* (Tübingen, 1891), and it seems probable from his account that he did not know the work. There are a number of similar minor errors in various parts of the book. Occasionally the author makes an exaggerated statement, as on p. 32: "A partir des premières années du x^e siècle les pèlerinages en Terre Sainte deviennent de plus en plus fréquents. Il n'est guère de grand personnage laïque ou ecclésiastique dont les biographies ne mentionnent un et quelquefois plusieurs voyages à Jérusalem."

In one respect the work is very disappointing. M. Bréhier does not include in his plan any account of the influences exercised reciprocally by the Franks and the Eastern people with whom they came into contact. Except from a general statement in the conclusion (p. 354) he ignores them entirely. In fact, he would necessarily minimize them, if one may judge his attitude by an entirely erroneous sentence on p. 100: "L'histoire des principautés franques au xii^e siècle en effet est celle d'une lutte perpétuelle contre les ennemis qui les entouraient de tous les côtés à la fois." It is time that this point of view should be banished, even from a manual. It would be a more accurate statement to say that during a considerable portion of the twelfth century the crusading states suffered remarkably little from warfare. M. Bréhier also ignores almost entirely the fact that, in the twelfth century, the Franks who were settled in the Holy Land attempted to maintain peace and build up strong commercial colonies. Consequently there is no account of the relations between the Roman Church and the Armenian kings or of the far-reaching influence exercised by the Franks on the Armenian civilization. Moreover, the tolerance which sprang up in the Holy Land from the intimate contact between the Roman Christians, the Greeks, the various sects of heretics, and the Mohammedans is unmentioned.

Yet, in spite of these errors and omissions, an astonishing number of facts is stated accurately. Considering the paucity and the defects of other manuals on the Crusades, this volume with its bibliographical data is a welcome addition, and forms a useful guide to the external history of the Crusades.

DANA C. MUNRO.

The Economic Development of a Norfolk Manor, 1086-1565. By FRANCES GARDINER DAVENPORT, Ph.D. (Cambridge: at the University Press. 1906. Pp. xi, 105, cii.)

If more work of the kind Miss Davenport has accomplished had been done a generation ago, much mistaken generalization and false interpretation of history would not have been printed to confuse the student. With no theory to establish and no prejudice to maintain, she gathered all the information that could be procured relating to a single

Norfolk manor, arranged it logically, and thus furnished a contribution to our knowledge of medieval economic conditions that is thoroughly trustworthy. Not the least part of her labor lay in getting together her materials, which consisted of widely scattered manorial documents, some of them in private hands, and some in the great collections of the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and elsewhere. Many of these she has printed in whole or in part as appendixes, and they form an interesting and useful part of her book.

Comparison of an Elizabethan survey with the entries in Domesday Book helps her to show in her first chapter the topography and territorial development of the manor, the amount of land held by different classes of the population, and the general correspondence between the number of free and servile messuages at the later date and the number of free and unfree tenants at the earlier. Three chapters are then devoted to the history of the demesne. She is able to describe in detail what this was and how it was managed in the reign of Edward the First, a time when manorial changes were few and insignificant; but, unfortunately, owing to lack of materials there then follows a period of seventy years about which she can tell us little. When the tale is resumed with the aid of ministers' accounts for the years 1376-1378, it is shown that the organization and management of the manor had been totally changed; and though the changes are described, the causes of them must be left to surmise. The lord had ceased forever to have the demesne lands tilled on his own account. He preferred to lease them for a term of years, and during the next century there was a marked tendency to lengthen the term till the tenure developed into fee-farm. In her account of the tenants and their land the author follows the same plan as in her account of the demesne. She traces concisely the situation at the beginning of the fourteenth century, the disorders and confusion prevalent two generations later, and the gradual evolution of the copyholding yeomen from the sokeman and the bondman; and in doing so she gives us many concrete facts of interest and importance. It cannot be too much deplored that the years that brought the downfall of the ancient manorial system are just the years for which her materials were wanting. It was a broken organization and decaying institutions, uncertainty and disorder, on which the ministers' accounts of 1376-1378 cast a brief and lurid light. The old order had fallen into a confusion out of which were slowly to emerge security of tenure and industrial freedom. That we are left in ignorance of what had happened on this particular manor to cause the confusion is in no wise the fault of the author, however much the gap here in her history may diminish our satisfaction with it.

The reviewer feels that the author would have added to the usefulness of her book by making some comparison of conditions on the manor she studied with conditions that are known to have prevailed elsewhere. In the case of the rate of rent she does this. If she had done the same in other cases, much that she tells us would have added sig-

nificance for students that are not already well acquainted with the field in which her work has lain. Thus, the demesne land consisted mostly of considerable blocks, and little of it lay in scattered strips in the open fields; much of this land also was cultivated more than two successive years. Again, in 1272 there were only about 150 acres of land burdened with heavy services—about one-eighteenth of the whole; a bondman seldom held more than five acres; and upwards of a hundred bondmen lived outside the manor. In these and other particulars Fornett seems to have differed from the “typical” manor that has long figured in historical writings, and the differences deserve to be noted and interpreted. The author was under no obligation, however, to give this interpretation. She preferred to furnish merely a clear and detailed statement of information about a single manor derived from contemporary documents; and having done this, she deserves thanks for a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the manorial system and its decay.

THOMAS WALKER PAGE.

Geschichte des lateinischen Kaiserreiches von Konstantinopel. Von ERNST GERLAND. Erster Teil. *Geschichte der Kaiser Balduin I. und Heinrich, 1204-1216.* (Homberg v. d. Höhe: Im Selbstverlag des Verfassers. 1905. Pp. vii, 264.)

THIS is part of volume II. of a *Geschichte der Frankenherrschaft in Griechenland*, but is published before volume I. Dr. Gerland intends the first volume to contain a history of the Fourth Crusade, and volume III. and the later volumes the history of the lesser states, the Venetian and Genoese colonies, and the rule of the Knights of St. John at Rhodes. Of especial interest is the author's statement that he hopes in the final volume of the whole work to discuss the economic history of the period and its bearing upon the general course of events.

For ten years Gerland has been working on this history. To him has been intrusted the duty of making serviceable to scholars the wealth of material left by Hopf. As is well known, Hopf was unsurpassed in his ability for collecting data from the most varied sources, and had a wonderful fund of information. Unfortunately he seems to some extent to have been swamped by the wealth of his material. He produced only fragments of the great work which he had planned. Since his death his apparatus has been in the hands of Streit, then of Röhricht, and is now at the Royal Library at Berlin. Every student of the period must feel gratified that an able scholar is at length in a position to make use of the results of Hopf's labors.

Yet Gerland's task is not a mere reworking of Hopf's manuscript. Any one familiar with the latter's methods realizes that his material must be rearranged so that a pragmatic history may be written, as it is at present an undigested mass, arranged chronologically. Moreover, only a scholar who is well equipped for the task could make such use